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CHAIR OF LEGAL MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

PROGRAM

1937
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LA HABANA

London, Royal College of Physicians,
X-R
L 773
68
#2

College Reception

May 14th, 1928.

Fellows will give great assistance to the orderly and picturesque working of the Reception, if they will kindly observe the following directions. Those who have received cards of admission should be at the College **by 2.40 p.m. at latest,** wearing the coloured robe of their University (without hood), which may by obtained from Eve and Ravenscroft of Chancery Lane, who have been given ample notice. Those who are also Delegates will pass into the Reading Room on the left of the hall, but the rest will go direct to their appointed seats in the Library.

At 2.58 p.m. the Presidential Procession will enter the Library by the large doorway. Immediately thereafter will commence the presentation of addresses by the Delegates, who will have been marshalled meantime in the Reading Room, ready to proceed singly to the Library. After all the Delegates have been received, the Honorary Fellows will be led in, and it is suggested that on their entrance the whole audience should rise. The Honorary Fellows will be admitted according to Bye-Law, and then the President will call on the Eulogists successively to speak their eulogies. A short speech by the President will terminate the proceedings and the Presidential Procession will leave the Library, followed by all the Fellows, two abreast, rising row by row in succession on opposite sides of the doorway.

London. Royal college of physicians.
X-K 773
L 68

Regarding the prognosis as to life, out of the author's series four children died during the acute stage and eight at varying periods after the acute illness. Only three of the whole series are normal; many are seriously crippled and need institutional treatment, thus demonstrating the seriousness of the outlook in epidemic encephalitis.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF A FOWL TUMOUR.

EVER since Gye and Barnard put forward their theory of the cancer "virus," a great deal of attention has been directed to the study of the Rous sarcoma of fowls, on which their argument wholly depended, and especially to the nature of the filterable extract of these tumours. Gye claimed to have demonstrated that the extract contained two factors—the "virus" and the "accessory chemical factor"—neither of which was efficacious without the other; but the weight of scientific opinion has been unfavourable to this claim. It has even been doubted if the active principle of the fowl-tumour extract is of the nature of a virus, and Carrel has asserted that he has been able to produce tumours indistinguishable from the Rous sarcoma by injecting into fowls the pulp of chick embryos mixed with very weak solutions of arsenious acid or of indol. Carrel's claims in turn have been disputed by others, but Brebner[1] states that he has successfully repeated these experiments. But he has gone further. Impressed by the discovery of Warburg that tumours, placentae, and embryonic tissues have, in contradistinction to most other tissues, a greater glycolytic than respiratory property, he was impelled to try if the combination of placental extract and chick embryo pulp would have a similar effect to the Rous sarcoma extract. To this end he removed two placentae from a rabbit at or about full term, minced them finely, and mixed with them 10 c.cm. of saline. The mixture, after standing for thirty minutes, was centrifugalized, and the supernatant fluid added to the minced pulp of three eight-day-old chick embryos. This emulsion was injected into the pectoral muscles of two fowls. One of these fowls had developed a nodule by the twentieth day, and by the end of the forty-sixth day, when the bird died, it had a large nodule on the left side and a smaller one on the right. On dissection it was found that the tumours—grey-white in colour, firm in consistency, not very vascular—were actively invading the muscle substances. They showed no trace of embryonic tissue, such as cartilage, bone, or epithelial structures, as one would expect to obtain from the growth of the material injected. There were numerous metastases, especially in the lungs. The microscopic appearances were those of a sarcoma in which large cells predominated, with abundant cytoplasm and somewhat pale-staining reticulated nuclei—cells which were probably of mesoblastic origin—but the picture was by no means uniform, for dense cellular areas existed side by side with myxomatous areas, and there were a few giant cells and lymphocytes to be found. The metastatic deposits showed the same characters. The tumour was successfully transplanted into other fowls of the same breed, and had reached its fourth generation when the paper was written. The tumours were always progressive, had the histological characters of the original, gave rise to metastases, and proved fatal to the fowls in thirty-five days. Brebner further states that he repeated the experiments, using extract of guinea-pigs' instead of rabbits' placentae, and has produced similar tumours in six cases. So far he has not succeeded in propagating these tumours by filtrates or by desiccated material as in the case of the Rous sarcoma, but otherwise these fowl tumours are of a similar nature. No doubt this new observation will be thoroughly investigated by others; if it comes successfully through the test it will throw some light on the nature of the agent causing these peculiar chicken tumours, and, incidentally, it will remove the foundation on which Gye's theory was constructed.

[1] *Canadian Med. Assoc. Journ.*, April, 1928.

B.C.G. AND NON-TUBERCULOUS INFANTS.

AT a recent session of the Academy of Medicine in Paris Professor J. Lignières, while speaking in high terms of Dr. Calmette's B.C.G., deprecated its use for pre-immunizing infants who were not exposed to infective surroundings. Although he was convinced that B.C.G. was a powerful help in the struggle against tuberculosis, and ought always to be employed when contagion was to be feared, he thought that the introduction of a living organism into the tissues led to an infection which, though never producing the lesions of tuberculosis, might still be harmful. He pointed out that there was a large mortality in rabbits used for experiments with B.C.G.; that no trustworthy statistics were yet available on the vaccination of infants who were not exposed to tuberculous infection; and that, in any case, pre-immunization led to a prolonged infection of the lymphatic system by the B.C.G. Dr. Calmette reserved his reply to Professor Lignières until the session of the Academy on May 8th. Apparently he failed to recognize that Professor Lignières did not allege that the B.C.G. might produce tuberculous lesions in the vaccinated, and his answer was based mainly on this misunderstanding. He asserted, however, that experiments had shown that the mortality in rabbits was not due to injections of B.C.G., and he made the remarkable statement that in vaccinated infants the mortality from all causes was less than in the non-vaccinated. Professor Lignières again declared his admiration for the great discovery of Drs. Calmette and Guérin; he continued, however, to uphold his view that the use of B.C.G. should be avoided with healthy subjects brought up in non-tuberculous surroundings.

DR. W. M. WILLOUGHBY, who has been medical officer of health for the Port of London during the past twelve years, was elected on May 17th by the Corporation of London to the post of medical officer of health for the City, in succession to Dr. W. J. Howarth, who retired recently owing to ill health.

THE first award of the Dalby Memorial Prize, for the best original work in otology during the previous five years, has been made to Dr. Otto Mayer of Vienna. The award is in the hands of the Council of the Royal Society of Medicine, acting on the recommendation of the president and vice-presidents of the Section of Otology.

THE annual general meeting of the Research Defence Society will be held at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, June 19th. The Stephen Paget Memorial Lecture will be delivered by Sir Bernard Spilsbury, his subject being the work and responsibilities of a pathologist.

PROFESSOR HIDEYO NOGUCHI, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, died at Accra, on May 21st, from yellow fever. Professor Noguchi went to Accra last November to investigate this disease, and contracted the infection in the course of laboratory work.

SIR STCLAIR THOMSON has been elected a corresponding member of the Société de Laryngologie des Hôpitaux de Paris, of the American Stomatological Association, and of the Philadelphia Laryngological Society.

K-K 7 13
L 68

Secretary: S. C. ROBERTS, M.A.
Educational Secretary:
G. V. CAREY, M.A.
Assistant Secretary:
R. J. L. KINGSFORD, M.A.

University Press
Cambridge

Telephone 1255

#44

28 April 1928.

Dear Sir,

At Mr Geoffrey Keynes's wish, I am sending you herewith a set of proofs of his "Bibliography of the Writings of William Harvey". I am afraid that the eight collotype illustrations are lacking, but they will follow in a day or two. We are aiming to publish the book on 10 May, and the published price will be one guinea.

Yours very truly,

R. J. L. Kingsford

The Editor,
"The Times Literary Supplement",
Printing House Square. E.C.4.

The

Royal College of Physicians of London

Harvey Tercentenary

1628 – 1928

X-R773
LC8 #5

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

THE HARVEY TERCENTENARY
1628-1928

RECEPTION OF DELEGATES, GUESTS AND THEIR LADIES AT THE COLLEGE. EXHIBITION OF BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, PICTURES, SILVER AND OTHER OBJECTS OF INTEREST

Tuesday, May 15th, 4 p.m.

X-R773 .C58

London. Royal college of physicians.

WILLIAM HARVEY

and the

CIRCULATION *of the* BLOOD

A film arranged for the Royal College of Physicians of London, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the publication of

EXERCITATIO ANATOMICA de MOTU CORDIS ET SANGUINIS

HARVEY DEMONSTRATING TO KING CHARLES THE RÔLE OF THE HEART IN MAINTAINING THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

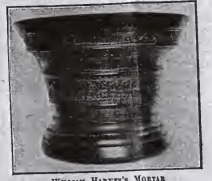
From the Picture by Robert Hannah in the Royal College of Physicians, 1848.

X-R773, L68 #7

London, Royal college of physicians
X-R 773
L 68
621

William Harvey

THE tercentenary of William Harvey's "Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis" has been celebrated in London this week by a series of academic and social functions attended by delegates from universities, colleges and scientific bodies in this country and abroad. The present year marks the three hundred and

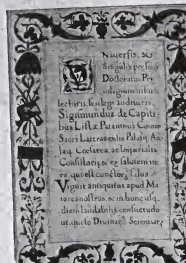


WILLIAM HARVEY'S MORTAR

The inscription reads: SOLI DEO GLORIA MICHAEL BVRGERHVYS ME FECIT 1628

(By courtesy of Captain E. Moster-Foster, Curator of the Folkestone Museum.)

fiftieth anniversary of Harvey's birth, as well as the three hundredth of the publication of his epoch-making book of fifty-two pages. Dr. Charles Singer has pointed out, in an article in "The Times" of May 14, that, on the testimony of a MS. of lecture notes, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood must have been teaching his new theory at least twelve years before he gave it to the world in print. Till his revolutionary experiments were made, medical science had for about 1,300 years been content to shelter under the authority of Galen's name, and to accept without question his account of the passage of the blood from one side of the heart to the other. Galen, it may be remembered, postulated the existence of invisible pores in the septum between the ventricles of the heart, and confused his



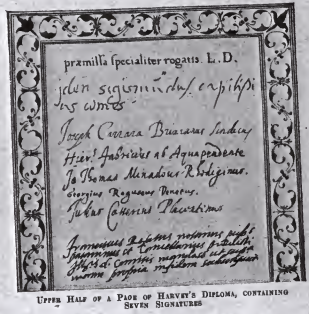
THE FIRST PAGE OF HARVEY'S DIPLOMA, CONFERRED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF PADUA

explanation (such as it was) with complicating references to imaginary "essences" or "spirits." This is not the only instance of research being held back by the influence of a theory, but it is perhaps the most striking one.

SOURCES OF INSPIRATION

In the sixteenth century came the first tentative approaches to the revelation of the truth. Andreas Vesalius, a professor in the University of Padua, where Harvey gained his doctor's diploma (and where, incidentally, the first botanical garden was established), issued in 1543 his antomical treatise, the first scientific monograph since classical times to deserve the epithet "great." Vesalius was at first of opinion that Galen's pores must be present in the septum of the heart, though he could not see them; later, however, he definitely stated that they did not exist. Servetus, a fellow student with Vesalius, investigated the passage of the blood through the lungs, with the result of adding to the confusion on the subject; and Cesalpinus of Pisa wrote on the "greater" circulation in a very involved style.

Harvey arrived at Padua from Camhridge in 1598 or 1599, and graduated in the University as a Doctor of Medicine in 1602. We reproduce two passages from the reprint of the diploma prepared, with translation, in 1908, by Dr. J. F. Payne, librarian to the Royal College of Physicians. The diploma took the form of a small quarto volume, a form apparently peculiar to the universities of Northern Italy. The ornate borders of the document set off its prolix and grandiloquent wording. (On a rough estimate, it contains the same number of words as a page of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.) It



UPPER HALF OF A PAGE OF HARVEY'S DIPLOMA, CONTAINING SEVEN SIGNATURES

declares that Harvey is created a Doctor of Arts and Medicine, has been decorated with the customary insignia, and has received certain books of philosophy and medicine, a golden ring, the cap of a doctor, and the kiss of peace with the magistral benediction. The diploma was eventually presented to the Royal College of Physicians of London. Harvey's historic discovery was received with less antagonism than many brilliant innovations have been, and he had the satisfaction of seeing it generally accepted. He died in 1657, at the age of seventy-nine. The leaden chest enclosing his body in Hampstead Church, Essex, was removed to the Harvey Chapel within the building and placed in a marble sarcophagus in 1883: there is also in the same church a memorial tablet to him bearing a lengthy inscription in Latin.

THE Junior Branch of the S.-W. (London) Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society have decided, for their first annual general meeting, to adopt a novel method of winding up the evening. The business is to be disposed of by 9 o'clock, after which all friends are invited to a musical evening, including community singing and a one-act play. A charge of one shilling will be made to cover the cost of refreshment.

X-R 773 L68 #8

X-R 773
L 68

All these men had in their hands the key to the great riddle of which Harvey said at the commencement of his studies with Fracastor that it was so difficult that God alone knew the answer. They were in possession of a number of isolated facts, by proper application of which to inductive conclusions they might have solved the riddle of the function of the heart; but they did not draw these conclusions, and therefore to William Harvey belongs the full glory of having discovered the circulation of the blood and the function of the heart.

Among those who completed Harvey's work should be mentioned Marcello Malpighi, who discovered the capillaries, and Aselli, Pecquet, and Rudbeck, who discovered the lacteals and receptaculum chyli. It is true that Harvey used the word "capillaries," but applied it only to the finest terminations of the arteries. He convincingly proved the connexion of the arteries with the veins, but did not succeed in demonstrating it, the demonstration of this connexion being left to Malpighi in the lungs and urinary bladder of the frog. The discovery of the lacteals and receptaculum chyli may be regarded as important additions to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood. Malpighi's discovery was made in the year 1661, four years after Harvey's death in 1657. In 1665 Malpighi discovered the blood corpuscles.

Some time elapsed before the doctrine of the circulation was generally accepted, so firmly rooted were Galen's errors and so great was the reputation of this ancient physician, who for centuries was worshipped as a saint. New problems, of course, arose, and additions to knowledge were made. I need only allude to the auriculo-ventricular bundle—whose discovery by William His, junr., almost all of us can remember — a bundle which gave us such important information about the functions of the heart. We also must not forget that Harvey took a keen interest in the comparative study of organisms, and is therefore to be regarded as one of the founders of comparative anatomy. Moreover, the latest investigations on the heart and circulation rest on the foundation which Harvey laid in so masterly a manner, and this foundation will last as long as our science survives.

Title-page of first edition of Harvey's *De Motu Cordis*, published at Frankfurt, 1628.

THE GROCERS COMPANY.

Among the principal events of this Harvey Tercentenary week has been the banquet given by the Worshipful Company of Grocers in its magnificent Hall in the City of London on Monday evening. A very large and distinguished company of official delegates and other guests were received by the Master, Lieut.-Colonel Francis W. Heath, C.M.G., and the Wardens, and were sumptuously entertained in the manner for which the great City Companies are famous the world over. The speeches, and the music also, were worthy of the occasion. In proposing the health of the delegates Lord Hanworth, Master of the Rolls, showed himself fully acquainted with the life and work of William Harvey, and recalled that Harvey himself may have dined on that site as the guest of his brother, who was a member of the Grocers Company. Eloquent replies in fluent English were made by Professor J. van der Hoeve (of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Amsterdam) and Professor G. H. Monrad-Krohn (of the University of Oslo). The toast of "The Company of Grocers" was very appropriately in the hands of Sir John Rose Bradford, President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, who has had long associations with the Company, and whose name, with that of Sir James Paget, appears on the roll of its Honorary Freemen. In the course of his speech Sir John made acknowledgement of the splendid hospitality of the Grocers Company on this memorable occasion, and indicated something of the debt owed by medicine to that ancient City Guild. Many of our readers are well aware that in mediæval times the Apothecaries were linked with the Grocers, and so remained until their separate incorporation as a Company in the reign of James I. The Grocers Company has always given, and continues to give, generous aid to hospitals and other charitable agencies, but more than any other Guild it has recognized that in the advancement of education and of scientific discovery lies the best hope of diminishing poverty and suffering, and of promoting national health and prosperity. It has given practical effect to these views by the establishment of schools (notably Oundle), the provision of scholarships at the universities, and the endowment of scientific research. With the object of encouraging original research in preventive medicine the Company awards scholarships to assist the investigation of matters connected with the causation of disease or the means of preventing premature death. Discoveries of much value have resulted from the work of Grocers' research scholars, and not a few of those who have earned distinction in that branch of science, such as Woolridge, Sims Woodhead, MacFadyen, Rose Bradford, Starling, and Bulloch, have been helped on their way by the Company's endowments. Moreover, when the scheme for founding in this country a School of Preventive Medicine was delayed in execution by want of funds the Grocers Company, by timely financial help, relieved the promoters from their difficulties, and did much to aid the establishment of the foundation now known as the Lister Institute, which has greatly enlarged our knowledge of the causes of disease. It is fitting that these services, briefly alluded to on Monday by the President of the Royal College of Physicians, should be called to mind at a moment when the Company has given further proof of its friendly feeling towards the medical profession and of its belief in medical

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